

Weather

Mostly Fair and Colder.

McGill Daily

Today's Saying

What More Hockey Tickets.

Vol. XXIV., No. 86

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1935

PRICE TWO CENTS

Commerce Undergraduates Petition University Senate

Registration Merits Representation on Governing Body it is Claimed

Students Request That Director of School of Commerce Receive Appointment

REPRESENTATION for the School of Commerce on the new University Senate is sought by over 190 Commerce undergraduates who, through the Commercial Undergraduate Society, delivered a petition to this effect to the governing body of the university yesterday afternoon. The petition points out that actual registration merits representation for Commerce, and it also maintains that the large and growing importance of university studies in commerce warrants that the Director of the School of Commerce become a member of the Senate, ex officio, in order to safeguard the interests of the School of Commerce, as well as those of the whole university.

The inequity of the present plan of representation is clearly indicated by the fact that the Faculty of Law with 85 students has been granted two representatives, while the School of Commerce with 199 Bachelor of Commerce students and 315 Diploma students taking the four-year course has no representatives. It is pointed out. In view of the fact that there are over 1,200 students in the Faculty of Arts and Science, it is suggested that the representation on the Senate for this faculty be raised from two to three, the third member to be, ex officio, the Director of the School of Commerce. In this manner the Faculty of Arts and Science would receive a representation more in keeping with its registration, and there would be someone sitting on the Senate who is especially acquainted with the work of Faculties and Schools of Commerce in the university field. Such representation is further justified, it is claimed, by the circumstance that the School of Commerce is operated as a sub-faculty of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, thought it may not be formally, as yet, recognized as such.

Representation Desirable
The petition points out that although every member of the Senate, when sitting, represents the whole university and not a particular school nevertheless the present position of the School of Commerce as well as the increasing importance which it is assuming warrants representation on the Senate if the interests of the Commerce course and the whole university are to be safeguarded.

At the present time the University Senate is composed of the following representatives from the various faculties, in addition to representatives from the Board of Governors.

Present Standing			
Regis-	Representa-	Tota-	
tration	tives	l	
ex-off.			
elec.			
Arts & Science	1203*	2	4
Engineering	385	1	2
Medicine	504	1	3
Law	85	1	2

*Including 199 undergraduates in the School of Commerce.

It is on the basis of these figures that those presenting the petition maintain that a third representative for the Faculty of Arts & Science should be added to the Senate and that he should be the Director of the School of Commerce.

Sophomores Holding Dance Next Friday

Gordie Wall's Orchestra to Furnish Music

Plans are getting under way, and steps are being taken metamorphically by the executive in preparation for the steps that will be taken literally and lightly fantastically at the Arts '37 Dance on Friday, March 8th. This affair, which is taking place in the season of the Mardi Gras, is billed as "Your Last Party Before Lent" — it being pointed out that Lent means work to the conscientious student.

The Dance Committee are reported as being quite as busy as the proverbial bee in their concern that the party be a bang-up wow. They have engaged the services of Gordie Wall and his Six-Piece Band; and have already put tickets on sale with Bill Gentleman and the Class Officers. These may be obtained at the stipend of \$1.25, which price will include supper. The place for the event, and the patrons of the ball have not yet been announced; but this information will appear as soon as possible.

Northern Lake Area Conditions Outlined

DR. G. S. MacKENZIE is to discuss "Prospects in the Northern Lake Area" at the Mining and Metallurgical Society meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the lecture theatre in the mining department of the Engineering building.

The speaker has recently been engaged in looking over prospects in gold in the Northern Lake Area. He will describe for the society his experience, and will outline for the society the geological conditions and mining possibilities as he sees them. It is these prospects that are expected to supply Canada's gold resources in the future, and so a description of their potentialities is thus of particular interest to the present-day student of mining conditions.

Three Workshop Plays Being Produced Tonight

Unique Program Being Arranged For Annual Ball

Plumbers Congregate in Mount Royal Hotel on March 5th

A NOVEL program for the Plumbers Ball has been designed it was announced last night. In past years the blueprinted programs have been a popular feature of the dance, and many of these may be found among the souvenirs of graduates. This year's program, although in general similar to that of past years, will incorporate several new features. The exact nature of the new departures will not be announced, the committee intending to leave it as a surprise to the rollicking Plumbers when they congregate in the Mount Royal Hotel on March 5th.

A limited number of tickets will be available to students outside the faculty of engineering this year. A small number have already been put on sale in the office of Bill Gentleman and Bert Yates and these may be purchased by any student. The large majority, however, will be retained by Harry Grimsdale in the Engineering Building until the end of the week.

Both the piazza and the ballroom of the hotel have been engaged for the occasion. The decoration committee has already formulated plans for the decking out of these rooms and reports that the decorations will be well in advance of those of previous years. Howard Simpson's orchestra will supply the music.

Tickets priced at \$5.00 may be obtained from the above mentioned sources.

Labour Club Issues Monthly Publication

Club Receives Organ of Student League of Canada

The March edition of the "Student," monthly publication and official organ of The Student League of Canada, will soon be off the press, and will be available to McGill students. The Labour Club, since it has lately become affiliated with The Student League of Canada, has acquired "The Student" amongst its collection of publications of relevant interest to members of the Club, and students of McGill.

The Student League of Canada is primarily the expression of those students and intellectuals in this country who have ventured to take a stand against existing and impending cultural reaction. It is pointed out that there are visible storm-signals of such reaction to be seen here and over the entire capitalistic world. The League was also instrumental in helping to send student delegates to the International Student Congress held in Brussels. By joining the Canadian with the world-wide movement, the Student League of Canada has laid a broader basis for the carrying out of its program.

Further announcement as to the March issue of "The Student" will appear shortly.

King Gordon To Consider English Political Situation

CONTINUING his series of noon-hour talks on Current Events, J. King Gordon will deliver an address on the political situation in England, on Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. in Strathcona Hall. The title of his subject is "England, Their England," which is the name of a currently popular book by G. D. MacDonald.

The speaker intends to sketch the recent changes in English political life, such as the re-entry of Lloyd George into practical politics, the split in the Conservative Party, the attacks on Ramsay MacDonald and the renewed strength of the Labour Party. Apart from the re-alignment in party politics, he will discuss the new foreign policy of Britain and her attitude towards the continent.

These lectures are open to students and end before two o'clock in order that no conflict with afternoon lectures will be experienced.

"The Pot Boiler," "Dreamy Kid" and "Who's Who" to be Staged in Y.M.C.A.

"THE POT-BOILER," "The Dreamy Kid," and "Who's Who," forming the second group of Workshop plays to be presented this year, will be staged tonight at the Central Y.M.C.A. The dress rehearsal held last night indicates that those attending this combined production of three plays will be provided with an excellent evening's entertainment.

The Pot-Boiler deals with the rehearsal of the play by a well-known author. The Dreamy Kid handles the case of a negro who having killed a man, commits suicide rather than surrender to the law. Who's Who pictures the confusion caused when a butler and a model young bachelor arrive on the same day and their identity is mistaken.

The Casts
The Pot-Boiler, by Alice Gerstenberg, directed by Betty Stewart.
Sid Jim Davis
Wouldly Harold Weber
Mrs. Pencil Margaret Dubee
Mrs. Ivory Elizabeth Conyers
Mr. Ruler Bob Christie
Mr. Inkwell William Carter
Mr. Ivory Jack Hodgson

The Dreamy Kid, by Eugene O'Neill, directed by Juanita Shields.
The Grandmother Bunty Cronys
Ally Ann Jane Smart
Neve Juanita Shields
The Dreamy Morton Cohen
Who's Who, by J. T. Williams, directed by Mabel Douglas.
Brambleton Vernon Pope
Matilda Jane Mary Gibson
Auly Ruth Cohen
Lauender Arnold Drew
Simonides Swanhoppe Godfrey

The curtain will rise at 8:15; admission free.

New Library Exhibit On Palestine Open

Second of Series of Great Culture Epochs Given

Palestine, the second of a series of six Great Culture Epochs, is now open. The third and last of the series for this term will be on Greece and Rome. These exhibits, which have now been held for many years, are conducted by the McGill Library School under the direction of Dr. G. R. Lomer, in the gallery of the Redpath Library.

The various books on ancient and modern Palestine, the old goat-skin scripts, hand-printed letters containing the books of the Old Testament, and the many pictures, are among the exhibits. The pictures, which line the walls of the gallery are coloured scenes of the palatial country. The books are both scientific and theological, ancient and modern. The maps which surround the room, show the various divisions of the country and its border. There are many pictures of the coins and clothing of the people which are intended to give a more complete picture of the nation.

The exhibit not only gives the literature, but the stages and achievements, as well as the customs and manners, of the people of Palestine in its representation.

Economic Disruption And Depression Not Temporary Setback

Rev. King Gordon Emphasizes Depression as Inherent Part of Capitalism

SERIES OF LECTURES
Economic Trends Being Considered in Strathcona Hall Addresses

EVEN today the majority of the liberal minded middle class consider the economic disruption and depression as only a temporary lag in progress; a challenge to man and not to the very basis of his whole economic system, declared Professor J. King Gordon in the third of a series of lectures upon present trends in the capitalistic system delivered at Strathcona Hall last night.

In picking up the threads of his last lecture, in endeavouring to trace the rise of capitalism and the dilemmas encountered, he declared the outstanding characteristic of the system was the replacement of an agrarian feudalism by a contractual commercial system. In the 18th and 19th centuries, power-driven machinery gave unlimited power to manufacturers, at labour's expense while the ever-growing system of monopolies was fast sweeping away all checks to exploitation. However this new monopolistic capitalism introduced rigidities which prevented quick and necessary adjustment with the result that depressions are deeper and more prolonged while rival systems of capital arise.

International Aspect
It takes on an international aspect with, however, an intensely national basis which may easily lead to war. The speaker went on to point out that western civilization is based actually upon industrialism and not capitalism between which he differentiated. With the growth of the dominant capitalistic philosophy, progress came to mean, more and more, success and money, while laissez-faire fell into disrepute despite the fact that the 19th century bore out laissez-faire individualism. This new doctrine of success was more true of the new countries because in the older ones class lines held stronger sway while freedom and equality were keynotes in the new lands. This accounts for the difference between the labour movements in England and America.

Rev. King Gordon emphasized that in pre-capitalistic days a man no matter how poor had a definite relation with the group or community in which he lived with certain advantages and obligations while in the capitalistic system the only contract between man and system was that of labor and wages.

Low Standard
Even in the years of prosperity the standard of living was below the price of commodities. Taking the Canadian situation is illustrative he pointed out that in the boom years from 1926 to 1929 the average wage was \$1045 against \$1680 for a decent living income.

The results of the mass buying investigation prove even worse. These analyses show that the system fails to bring prosperity to the large majority of our workers and actually poverty. In 1928 50 per cent of the working population of the U.S.A. was at or below the poverty level. In depression workers bear the brunt of the disorder while the cost of living goes up. The employer sees it as a time for reduction of staff and a lowering of wages. At the same time dividends are protected while wages fall and if wages increase profits and dividends increase out of all proportion. The speaker concluded with general remarks concerning the direct attribution of the sums to the present system. Discussion then ensued led by Professor Eugene Forsey of the Department of Economics. Next week Professor Gordon will discuss the religious and social aspects of capitalism.

Mock Parliament

Co-eds. to Participate in Event This Week

A mock parliament in which the participants will be both co-eds and male undergraduates will feature a night meeting of the Junior Debating League next Monday in the Union Ballroom, when representatives of R. V. C. '37 and '38 form half of the government and half of the opposition.

The resolution under discussion will concern itself with some phase of the present problem of woman's status in politics and economic life. This is the first time in recent years that a co-educational encounter of this type has taken place, and the affair will be a special feature of debating activities at McGill. About twelve individuals will take part altogether.

Professor Latham Discusses Changes In Modern Speech

PROFESSOR G. W. LATHAM will address a meeting of the English Literature society which will take place Thursday evening in Strathcona Hall at 8:15. He will speak on "The Spelling and Pronunciation of English." This is a subject that is being discussed a great deal, lately; various theories and hypotheses have been put forward in recent years with the view of changing English in both of these respects. Others have stood for the maintenance of the old forms of spelling and the traditional standards of pronunciation.

Professor Latham will discuss these conflicting views and will present his personal opinions on this controversial subject of modern trends. Being Greenfields Associate Professor of English at McGill, Professor Latham is considered particularly capable of considering this topic with an authoritative viewpoint. All those interested in this topic are invited to attend.

Arts Magazine Announces Three Literary Awards

Smail, Marshall, and Anderson Recipients of Arts Magazine Prizes

AS a preliminary to publication, the board of the Arts Undergraduate Magazine announce the results of the contest held recently to determine the winners of the prizes given for the best poem, the best short story, and the best article submitted, the contest having been open to any undergraduate in the Faculty of Arts and Science. The best poem was written by Bruce Smail. Joyce Marshall won the prize for the most outstanding short story. Allan Anderson submitted the best article. The prize to each is \$5.00.

The contributions were selected for publication by the editorial board of the Magazine, consisting of three undergraduates, John Kerr, Arthur Bloomfield, and Gordon Bourne. Since a considerable amount of material was submitted, the board fortunately were able to choose only those manuscripts which showed quality. Nevertheless the magazine will be larger than last year by approximately thirty pages, and will contain only the literary work of undergraduates, and no contributions from the faculty of the university.

The prize-winning poem, short story and article were selected by the joint co-operation of Professors Files and Hendel, acting in union with the Magazine board. Otherwise the Magazine has been the work of undergraduates.

The prize poem is entitled "Alone," while the short story bears the caption "Garden Wall," and the article the title of "Literature: The Lusty Reality."

The Arts Undergraduate Magazine will be on sale about the first of March. It will cost each subscriber 25 cents. Only 500 copies are being printed.

Series Of Lectures On Goethe Offered

Dr. Walter to Speak on Faust on March 4th

A series of four lectures concerning the works of Goethe is being offered by the Montreal Branch of the Goethe Society of America. The contributions of Goethe and Schiller to German literature were outlined by Professor J. von Brandisch in his opening lecture "Goethe and Schiller as Erben ihrer Ahnen" on Feb. 23. The second of the series will be given on March 4th by Dr. H. Walter, head of the German Department at McGill. The subject of his lecture is to be "Faust on the French Stage."

The third, by Dr. J. W. A. Hickson will be held on March 11 and its theme will be "Goethe and Religion." The last of the series entitled "Goethe the Novelist," will be given by Professor C. Lewis of Trinity College, Toronto, on March 18. The remaining three lectures of this weekly series are to be given in English in the Arts Building.

Gypsum Production In November

The production of gypsum in Canada in November advanced to 36,572 tons, from the October total of 38,317. In November, 1933, the output was 68,384 tons. During the first eleven months of 1934, Canada produced 429,948 tons, as compared with 351,701 in the corresponding period of 1933.

Candidates For Campus Posts Prepare Platforms

Alice In Wonderland Being Staged Tonite

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" is to be produced in Moyse Hall by the English Department tonight for the benefit of those students who may be interested in this ever popular fantasy which has delighted children for years past and which still finds widespread favour in many lands.

The play was originally scheduled for Wednesday but in view of the fact that the McGill-Ottawa hockey game will be played then the production will take place tonight.

Tickets for the event are available backstage of Moyse Hall. As only a limited number of tickets are available only one will be given to each student requesting them as long as the supply lasts.

Biographies of Prospective Officers to be Published During Coming Week

Students Go to Polls on Friday of Next Week

WITH elections only ten days off, candidates for campus positions are busily engaged in preparing their respective campaigns. During the coming week the Daily will serve as a medium through which the candidates may lay before the student body their claim for recognition. Each prospective public servant will submit his platform, containing the policy he proposes to carry out if elected, and his appeal to the students. The Daily will also attempt to clarify the situation for the electors, by running biographies of the candidates.

Five positions are to be filled on polling day, which is Friday of next week. First on the list is that of President of the Students' Society, the holder of which office has the additional responsibility of acting as chairman of the Students' Executive Council and of holding a seat on the Athletic Board. Contesting this position are Ken G. Baker, of Law '36, and Holle E. McHugh, Med. '36.

Also to be elected are a new vice-president and a secretary for the McGill Union. The committee to be appointed will have charge of the manifold activities at the Union during the coming year. John H. MacDonald has already been acclaimed president; L. Parker Chesney, Arts '37, and Fred Wigle, Com. '36, are candidates for the vice-presidency; while Robert MacDuff, Com. '36, Charles C. Pineo, Arts '37, and Lindsay H. Place, Law '36, have been nominated for the post of secretary.

The presidency of the McGill Debating Union will be contested by Henry M. Schaffhausen, Law I, and Melbourne A. Dolg, Law III. The other post to be filled at the polls next week is that of President of the Women's Union. Five candidates were nominated last Friday; these are: Suzanne Kohl, Arts '37; Jean McGoun, Arts '37; Naomi Molson, Arts '37; Gwendolyn Russell, Arts '37; and Marjory Smith, of Arts '36.

The executive in charge of the campaign has allotted until five o'clock for candidates to hand in their platforms. These platforms must be submitted in writing, enclosed in sealed envelopes, to the Campaign Manager of the Daily.

Economics Journal Issues First Number

The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, the first magazine of its kind in Canada, was published for the first time last week, and is now being distributed throughout Canada. The editorial board consists of professors of Canadian universities from coast to coast, including the advisory board. There are four men on the editorial board proper: C. A. Curtis of Queen's University; H. A. Innis of Toronto Varsity; R. A. MacKay, of Dalhousie; and F. R. Scott, of McGill. The first number of the Journal contains six articles by prominent Canadian authorities writing on topics of general economic interest. Professor Stephen Leacock, head of the Department of Economics and Political Science at McGill, has contributed an article "What is Left of Adam Smith," while other contributions include articles by professors or five other Canadian universities. The Journal is published quarterly.

One of the features of the publication is the special section dealing with particular political phases of the day; these notes concerning themselves especially with Acts passed recently. The Bank of Canada Act, the Natural Products legislation, the Farmers' Credit Arrangements, and a Current Topics discussion are all dealt with at length in the first number of the Journal. There is moreover a remarkable bibliography of books and subject matter dealing with economic and political problems.

The Journal is published in Toronto at the University of Toronto Press, at the price of one dollar. Copies may be obtained in the near future at any newsstand in the city. The Journal contains 150 pages at the present time. It is similar in its purpose to the Journal of the American Economic Association.

The advisory board contains eighteen members. The managing editor of the Journal is V. W. Bladen of the University of Toronto. Copies of the Journal have been placed in the Redpath Library and in the Carnegie Reading Room, and are thus available to any student.

Hersey Try-outs Yesterday Result In Tie For Lead

Zatz and Godine Judged Equal in Junior Debate

AT the end of an afternoon of preliminary trials for the Milton Hersey Public Speaking Trophy yesterday, two candidates remained tied for the honor of representing McGill at the finals next month. Saul Zatz and Morton Godine were judged even on their speeches, and will be required to speak again in a private hearing. Allan Anderson was in the chair; and four contestants turned out.

Zatz, the first speaker of the afternoon, chose as his subject "The Abolition of Capital Punishment." He denounced capital punishment as a philosophy of the middle ages, brutal and destructive. The fear of punishment, he maintained, does not hinder homicides from their purpose, any more than putting gun and bayonet in the hands of soldiers prevents war. "We detest capital punishment," he concluded, "as we detest death."

Ivor Williams, in a talk on "The Old and the New," proclaimed that after all is said and done there is nothing new under the sun. He described methods of refrigeration in ancient Rome; and went on to talk about embalming. The system of the ancient Egyptians has never been discovered; and even the Romans were ingenious enough to invent a method of preventing decay by drawing the brains out through the nostrils. Slot machines have been unpopular in certain circles ever since the days when the Roman priests used to dole out portions of holy water by means of a coin in a slot.

The third speaker, Roland Teller, discussed ways and means of stemming "Unemployment Insurance, the Curse of Our Era." Great Britain adopted unemployment insurance in 1912. The speaker described its effects, and outlined the difference between the situations in Europe and in America, explaining why conditions abroad cannot be duplicated here.

"What the Year 1935 Will Bring" was the enigma which Morton Godine attempted to expound. He described the spirit of pessimism which was prevailing in 1934, and considered that forces today were working towards world peace. He predicted that there would be no breach of the peace in 1935. "Pre-war gun-powder was wet," he said, "but post-war powder is damp, saturated with the realization of the younger generation of the futility of war." His opinion was that dictators do not want war today; and concluded on the optimistic note that changes will be for the better.

Ottawa Game

The Athletic Office has secured a block of 700 circle tickets for the game tomorrow night. They go on sale this morning. First come first served.

MCGILL DAILY
THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA
Published every week-day
During the college year at
690 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST
Telephone LANcaster 7143

Opinions expressed below are those of the majority of the Managing Board of the McGill Daily and not the official opinions of the Students' Society

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Vol. XXIV—Tues., Feb. 26, 1935—No. 86

Use Intelligence

AT THIS TIME of the year when the candidates for the various campus posts submit their platforms, the average college student would do well to find out who is running for the various positions, what his qualifications are and whether he would have sufficient time to carry out the duties involved next year.

During the next few days the "Daily" will do its utmost to place before the electorate the merits of each candidate in an impartial manner. At the same time a series of editorials will be run discussing the posts to be held, pointing out the amount of work involved.

Occasionally a candidate gets nominated for a post without realizing the responsibility of the post. Each candidate should study the position for which he is running and if he discovers that he will not have time to carry out the necessary duties or if he feels he has not the necessary talents or ability he should withdraw his name from the lists.

Nothing can play more havoc with student institutions than to have the wrong people elected to these important posts. Many of these positions involve considerable responsibility, for not only planning programmes and entertainments, but involve real estate and a large amount of money.

We hope that by running platforms and concurrently placing the responsibilities of the various posts before the electorate in the editorial columns we may bring out the abilities of the candidates.

The Commerce Petition

UNDERGRADUATES in the School of Commerce have been unanimous in their plea for representation on the University Senate by the appointment of the Director of the School of Commerce as a member ex officio. The resentment which has been stirred up as a result of the arrangement of membership in the Senate has probably not been caused so much by the mere omission of Commerce from the new governing body but rather by the implication that such an omission brings out.

It is actually of comparatively minor importance whether Commerce is represented on the Senate or not as far as any contributions which such representation is likely to make directly to those concerned. However, if the lack of representation accorded to Commerce is an indication, as it appears to be, that Commerce is still considered a necessary evil which must be countenanced but which is not deserving of unlimited support then the issue of representation on the Senate becomes a matter of importance and one which is worthy of serious consideration and not a useless attempt to stir up trouble as it may appear to many on the surface.

We have repeatedly maintained that the Commerce course should be developing much more rapidly than it is to date. We have maintained that even today when the need for developing the Commerce course has become so apparent, nevertheless such attention has not been granted the development of the course and it remains largely a very weak attempt to fill a definite need.

The Commerce course, should, we believe, be developed and be receiving the greatest support from the university if the university is to obtain the influence which it should hold over the conduct of affairs of national importance. The development of the Commerce course cannot be regarded as an end in itself but rather as a means to an end. The Commerce course will become the connecting link between the university and the state. It may easily become the meeting ground for university leaders in various fields and leaders in statesmanship, business and finance.

Through the Commerce course the university may be enabled to contribute as they should to the direction and control of modern affairs in the field of business, statesmanship and finance. Through its professors may bring about a harmonious relationship with business leaders resulting in a mutual understanding replacing the antagonistic viewpoints so prevalent today between the university and outside fields. It is in this manner that the Commerce course may contribute to the welfare of the state and to that vast

The BOOKSHELF

THE WHEEL TURNS

"EXPRESSION IN ART" by Sheldon Cheney, published by the Liveright Publishing Corporation, New York. 415 pp. \$3.00. DISTORTED, misconceived glare of inharmonious color? This, I am sure, is the reaction of nine out of every ten persons who behold a painting in what is called the modern manner. Picasso, Matisse, Cezanne, Marin, Kuniyoshi, Karfiol, Weber and all the rest you can name are, to the superficial eye, mere charlatans who prey upon the credulity of a novelty-seeking public and who are bad draughtsmen without concept of the mechanics of composition, perspective or good drawing. Do these artists (?) think that anything comprehensible can be deduced from their abortive products? Can their works live and become 'classics'?

Sheldon Cheney answers these charges and questions in his excellent book on "Expressionism in Art." He answers with patience, he takes down his thoughts from an open mind, he is as lucid as can be expected in any discussion on art, and he talks good sense. Cheney writes the book in the manner of a crusader, leading his half-enthusiastic, half-sceptical followers along the unknown paths which modern painting (and art in general) is following. Bit by bit he shows that there is a world unlike anything before it; its aims are new, though admittedly a reaction to what preceded it, its language is new, its idioms are totally different; only the medium exists which connects it to an art now outmoded.

Under able guidance, and after sufficient repetition, the reader becomes aware that he is truly on the threshold of a new sort of artistic endeavor, and modern painting stands revealed to him, not as a misshapen representation of natural objects, but rather as an artist's expression of subjective emotion or feeling, given articulation in the medium of graphic form and color. Thus, "Expressionism in Art."

Cheney's own definition of art, though he hesitates to give definitions of anything so personal, is that it is a "formal expression of a conceived image in terms of the particular medium employed." Benedetto Croce, the Italian philosopher, admits the individuality even more readily by saying that "Art is what everyone knows it is!" The reaction of an artist, then, in response to a creative feeling or emotion, is released through some artistic channel in the most expressive form within his capabilities. To the modern artist this precludes realism from the outset, for true camera reproduction is no more an expression of feeling than rank copying of ancient architectural forms by the eclectics of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was original. This is that the reaction to conventional painting at the end of the nineteenth century brought with it a definite taboo against photographic realism, substituting in its place pictures of more or less definite shapes common to nature, or sometimes mere geometric patterns, according to which suited the mood of the artist best.

What does all this mean to the spectator? It requires simply the recognition of this new language. In order for the spectator to derive anything from this Expressionistic art, however, he must acquaint himself with the idioms of the language, and with the intentions of the creators, Expressionistic art—and music is the oldest member of this family—is different from realism in this respect that it does not, and cannot present a precise sentence, though it can be a starting point for a series of related reactions on the part of the beholder to those of the original conceiver. Therefore a specific key to expressionistic art, or a set of rules for its dissection is impossible; expressionism does not trade in hieroglyphs or codes. The few conventions under which the modern artist works are the only real clues to the meaning of the art, and the book deals with these adequately.

Cheney has written almost too exclusively for the spectator. One feels that had he written more from the artist's viewpoint he would have been able to convey even more readily the aims of his book. He hints, for example, that the materials of painting are the flat plane, plastic movement, the spectator, and the dynamic qualities of color and planes. His analyses of actual examples are, however, too rare and too incomplete. Admittedly, each interprets as he feels best, but Cheney could have gone to greater length to show how Matisse, or Cezanne followed the requirements of movement control, the manipulation of planes, the handling of volumes and space, and the creation of tension, as well as the treatment of color orchestration. The writer does create a preponderance of technical phraseology, but these are self-explanatory, and aid thereby in the clarity of the text.

If there is a point of weakness in the book it is in Cheney's derogatory regard of the art that preceded Expressionism. He proves the validity of the modern trend by reiterating the platitude about art being constantly alive and eternally modern. He says "Our whole temper as moderns impels us to resist the ideas of stasis, limitations and finality" and likes to forget that today's antiquated realism and classicism was yesterday's modernism. The fact was that prior to the invention of the camera, the accurate graphic transference of a visual natural image was a vital need, and a definite triumph for the artist. The artist's individuality was infused into the picture by his treatment of light, color and compositional values in much the same way as a modern camera portraitist pursues his art. The novelty of mechanical perspective was something too promising to let drop lightly, and the artists toyed with it until canvases penetrated into their frames for miles, something which the expressionist regards with horror. The delight of instrumental virtuosity (drawing instruments) was another attraction which turned the favored few

number of students who would appreciate some connection with outside thought. The Commerce course will finally become an important function in the university. If such a development is hindered by a lack of representation on the governing body of the university then a plea for representation is justifiable.

into the arms of the double mistress of realism and perfect draughtsmanship. The camera came and left painting to become an art of expression. There had always been rebels against realism; El Greco was outstanding among them, and is therefore coming into his own right only now; the main currents in the art however followed the philosophy and practical demands of the times and since our own philosophies about art are being revolutionized, it is conceivable that today's modern art must conform once again. The book's reference to the other arts, though short, so correlates them and their aims with painting that the universal law of progressive art becomes immediately apparent. The book marks an epoch. It will reveal a new field of potential aesthetic pleasure to everyone who reads it. H. F.

ARMENIAN REVOLT

"THE FORTY DAYS" by Franz Werfel, translated from the German, "Die Vierzig Tage Des Musa Dagh" by Geoffrey Dunlop: Jarrolds, London, 633 pp. In Canada, \$3.00.

A PICTURE of the Armenian atrocities in 1915—The Author, Franz Werfel, has woven into a vivid novel the events of the single happy incident of the Turkish deportation of the Armenians, viz., the refuge and escape of some five thousand deportees from the seven villages surrounding the Mount of Moses—Musa Dagh.

Dealing with authentic characters and events, the book paints harrowing and cruel scenes in a peculiar light which stirs the blood of the reader, yet leaving him cold and insensible to the human pathos. This is perhaps just as well, for had the author chosen to play upon sentimentality, the book would be unreadable, so tragic would be its tale.

That this is a weakness of the writer or an unavoidable deficiency in the translation is altogether improbable. Disaster and suffering are heaped one upon the other that one, like several of the main characters, is rendered insensible to any feeling of pity.

The style in which the volume is written is harsh. The characters are described in cold physiological phases and their appeal seems artificial. This judgment is passed upon them for, while reading the story, it does not seem real. It is a story from the Arabian nights, the result of a fertile imagination; but no one has only to look at Lord Bryce's report on the situation in the Near East at the time of the Great War to find that it is true, absolutely true—the attacks of the Turks—the cross painted on the sheet fastened to the rocks facing the sea—the French ships—are all fact.

Racial and national differences run through the six hundred and fifty pages. Gabriel, the grandson of the patriarchal Armenian merchant of fabulous wealth has been brought up in France and marries a Parisienne, slowly realizes that his life is separated from him by this wide untangible gulf. The amazon-like mother of Hatti, who has been raised in another district, feels she is different from the rest. Even the common danger cannot break this demoralizing force.

Whether or not Herr Werfel has over-emphasized the question of race is a debatable point. Since the war he has shown decided revolutionary tendencies in his works. He portrays his own people, the Germans, allies of the Turks, sympathetic with the Armenians on grounds of humanity. Is it natural the Juliette, the French wife, should feel estranged from her husband when they are struggling for their lives in face of tremendous odds? Perhaps this is a weak point in Werfel's scheme.

In spite of the few questions which come into one's mind, the book holds the reader fascinated. It is a modern Robinson Crusoe—a story of planning and great leadership of vain-glorious youth—of mothers trying to keep alive their sucklings in a famine—of mobs half crazed with fear and hunger—of cowards and heroes. All this, with the astounding realization that it is true. E. C.



Correspondence

Editor, Dear Sir:—

In the Monday issue of the "Daily," a letter by "Veritatem Petens" appeared. In his search for the Truth, he has put forth two questions:

(a) What is the modern meaning of Fascism?

(b) Why is it coupled with War?

Further, he has made two statements:

(a) The McGill League against War and the Suppression of Civil Liberties might, in his opinion, be well-called "League Against War and Capitalism." His opinion is based "on what I have heard from observing people who have been at its meetings." He, be it noticed, has never himself attended any of the League's meetings, such as the one at which Dr. Harry F. Ward spoke.

And secondly he stated "according to my limited understanding, I approve of Fascism." He does not see wherein Fascism links up with war, "To his undeveloped mind" Fascism might well prevent, rather than provoke war.

Well, Mr. "Veritatem Petens," we shall attempt to broaden the limits of your vision so to hedge in your understanding. Let us hope that your mind will develop to keep pace with the "broadening horizon." At once let him learn that the student organization he refers to is the "McGill League Against War and the Suppression of Civil Liberties." He had substituted "Fascism" for the last four words. He has tacitly—perhaps unwittingly—synonymized "Suppression of Civil Liberties" with "Fascism." I agree with him there. But only in part. Fascism, only in part, means suppression of civil liberties. It means much more. It means cultivation of national prejudices; it means intensification of imperialistic rivalries; it means, inevitably, world-wide war. He cannot link "Fascism" and "War." Has he then never hearkened

unto the direct utterances of Mussolini and Hitler, leading exponents of fascism? Is it by chance that Germany is in a fever of war preparations, that all available factories are pouring forth war-planes? Let him pick up Hitler's "Mein Kampf" to have the limits to his understanding suddenly broadened.

The McGill League sees fit to concentrate its forces on the most apparent, earliest to develop, phase of fascism: the suppression of civil liberties. Criminal syndicalism laws, strike-breaking acts, free-speech suppression, are ominous signs of reactionary forces. Some of us do not agree that the suppression of civilian rights as to free assembly, etc., are markers on the road to fascism. But our minds are developed enough to see that the suppression of civil liberties is a present-day fact, a state of affairs growing rapidly under our very eyes. For this reason, we unite with upholders of other views, we join hands to fight for our common beliefs. We seek to combat the suppression of civil liberties. We attend meetings of the McGill League.

Finally, in John Strachey's words, echoed by many of our foremost thinkers, are these: "Fascism is the movement which seeks the preservation, by violence and force, of the existing order of society." It is little else. It is no "new," "alternative" creed, system, or philosophy. It is the old order, shackled with honeyed words.

"Veritatem Petens," you might fare worse than by reading Strachey's "Menace of Fascism"; Dutt's "Fascism and Social Revolution"; Henri's "Hitler Over Europe?" not to mention "Mein Kampf"—get the unexpurgated edition.

Hopefully, VERITATEM PETENS.

(Editor's Note: If Student had taken the care to inquire into the circumstances of the case, he would have found that Mr. Beatty requested that his lecture be not reported. In the second instance there were good reasons why this lecture was not reported.)

The Editor-in-Chief, McGill Daily, Sir:—

It is with a feeling of indignation not common to myself but expressed by many, that I wish to lodge a complaint against your inestimable journal which purports to be a college newspaper. Within two days of last week two events of primary importance transpired on the campus and were completely ignored insofar as a writeup was concerned. I refer to Mr. E. W. Beatty's address to the Commercial Society last Wednesday and to E. Harrison Clark's annual Guy Drummond lecture two days later. This latter negligence was perpetrated in the face of a special request of Dr. Leacock's that the speech be given some little prominence at least.

As substitute for such items of interest we are regaled with an account of sewing circles and knitting clubs as organized by Columbia University students. For the sake of what little prestige the Daily may still enjoy, can't something be done to avoid such gross carelessness?

Yours truly, STUDENT.

Music Review

Final Sunday Concert

THE Montreal Orchestra brought the symphonic season to a close with a gala performance last Sunday night. A packed house turned out for the occasion, and under the influence of sympathetic attention the players showed their best form.

Tchaikowski's Symphonie Pathétique made up the first half of the programme. No matter how some more experience people may feel about this symphony, even if the succulent melodies of the long initial movement and the excesses of the third have lost for them their glamour, it cannot be denied that there is much in the music which has a definite human appeal, be-

yond the purely theatrical. The work is a complete life-story. It opens with silence, into silence it fades from us. Adolescence and youth fill the first movement. The splendid pedal point passage in the 5-4 second movement is never boring. The March-Scherzo is at least exciting. The beautiful middle section of the closing scene is one of the sincerest and most poetical expressions of this pathetically subjective writer. Beauty as heart-felt as that cannot be despised. As to the performance, it was very satisfying in most respects. The first and last movements were splendidly done. The slow movement was ragged in spots and a little hurried. The Scherzo was taken at a tremendous pace, to the detriment of the march, it was felt by some. The full-march passages are more effective when played at a sustained chant, rather than as a staccato sprint.

A very neat rendering of Mandel-

son's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" opened the second half.

(Continued on page three)

A Message to College Men

Whether buying a life insurance policy as a provision for the future, or contemplating the selling of life insurance as a profession, you would do well to consider the outstanding sixty-four year record of The Mutual Life of Canada. Communicate with our nearest Branch Manager or our Home Office.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Home Office: Waterloo, Ontario Established 1869

Nelson's JERSEY MILK CHOCOLATE

ITS DELICIOUS FLAVOUR makes it the most popular chocolate bar in Canada

THE BEST MILK CHOCOLATE MADE

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Advocates, Barristers, Etc.
331 St. James Street West Montreal

March 8th ELECTION DAY

VOTE FOR:

PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY
PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S UNION
VICE-PRESIDENT OF MCGILL UNION
SECRETARY OF MCGILL UNION
PRESIDENT of the DEBATING UNION SOCIETY

See that
LOVE
LIGHT
in her eyes?

She wants a
bid to the

PLUMBERS' BALL

Tuesday,
Mar. 5th.
MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL
Tickets \$5.00 from
Harry Grimsdale, Bert Yates,
Bill Gentleman.

Slants On Sports

By A. G.

SEVEN IS A LUCKY NUMBER

GIVEN a couple of days for the information to seep through this department's highly-resistant dome, McGill's 7-0 victory over Ottawa on Saturday night begins more and more to assume proportions of the heroic. Unfortunately, we are not one of the lucky Two Hundred who made the excursion to the Capitol so we have to stand by with our mouth watering while some wild-eyed fanatic extols for what is possibly the eighty-ninth time the glories of the Redmen and what they did to them there dirty (optional) Barber-Poles boy oh boy oh boy yes sir! Deducting fifty per cent for chauvinistic exaggerations, Bobby Bell's pride and joy must still have been patrolling the old Auditorium ice with a lot more zest than they exhibited here last week when those same Senators nosed them out 2-1 at the Forum in a none-too-artistic version of the popular indoor sport. Surprisingly enough, it seems that Mayne Peterkin, the Ottawa netminder, was in no way below form over the week-end, and anybody who has seen this lad perform locally between the pipes knows that he is far from a candidate for the tin cup and pencil brigade. Which just goes to show how many rings the Redmen must have skated around their fleet-footed brethren in battle. . . . Inevitably, now as no doubt it will in years to come, mention of the Supreme Sports Thrill calls for an allusion to the great McGill Big Six of last year and that super-super-colossal-gigantic performance against Canadians in the final playoff game for the Quebec title. It's 1-1 and 130,000 finger nails litter the floor of the Forum. On the ice six Canucks and five Redmen are battling desperately to break the deadlock. Suddenly, from out of nowhere, Charlie Berger comes swooping onto the McGill net and Goalkeeper Maurice (Not In De Had) Powers forgets his upbringing and pastes the flashy wingman on the skull with the flat end of his stick. Exit Maurice to the penalty bench,

B. W. & F. NOTICE

The date for the B. W. & F. picture has been changed to tomorrow at 5 p.m., at Rite's Studio. All Boxing and Wrestling men should bring their own equipment.

SPORTS NOTICES

FACULTY BASKETBALL

Will the faculty basketball representatives please send in their entries for the Interfaculty Basketball League as soon as possible to F. M. Van Wagner, Walter Murray (MA. 3842) or Gordon Holmes (MA. 4300).

R.V.C. SKIING

Weather conditions promise to be good for this week. The week-end in the Laurentians March 2nd and 3rd should attract a large number of skiers. A dozen skiers have already signed up for this, in the Physical Education Office at R.V.C.

Those who are not absolute beginners are planning to arrange a

slalom and downhill competitions. Names should be added to the list not later than Wednesday noon, Feb. 27th, in order that accommodation can be arranged for.

CLASS HOCKEY

Thurs. 26—Eng. 1-y vs. Law 2.

INTERFACULTY HOCKEY

Mar. 1, 5-6—Macdonald vs. Arts.

SUSPENSIONS

MacDougall, E. K., Arts 3.
Morris, H. K., Eng. 4.
Furtill, J. T. K., Eng. 4.

ROWING

Rowing practices are being held daily from 6 to 8 in the Field-house. A. K. Glassford, president of the Club, and stroke of the 1926 and 1927 inter-collegiate championship crews, will be on hand for coaching. All interested are asked to turn out.

HOCKEY TICKETS

Tickets for the McGill-Ottawa hockey game tomorrow night are on sale again today at the Athletic Office. There are no amphitheatre tickets, but 700 tickets for the circle have been obtained. All tickets are for reserved seats.

Commerce Meets Arts Basketeers In Loop Opener

Close Race Expected—Medals Favorite to Repeat

THE curtain rises today on the first game of the Interfaculty Basketball League when Arts meets Commerce. Bill Gentleman's boys will probably have a strong team as the Arts Sophs placed second in the Interclass League. Medicine will have to go all out if they expect to hold on to the championship which they won last year. They too will send up a tough outfit, however, since they have in their ranks the champs of the Interclass League.

First class opposition will be handed out by Theology. Engineering and Commerce as the Ministers had their own loop which put up some very fine games and the Plumbers and Pen-Pushers were not far behind in the Intramural Circuit which finished last week.

Schedule Complete

The managers, Walter Murray and George Holmes, who were in charge of the class league, will have their schedule started, run through and finished all in the space of two weeks so it will soon be known who is cock-of-the-walk in the way of faculty basketball for the 1934-1935 season.

Interfaculty Schedule

Tues., Feb. 26, Girls' Gym, 6 p.m.—Comm. vs. Arts.
Wed., Feb. 27, Girls' Gym, 6 p.m.—Theol. vs. Eng.
Thurs., Feb. 28, Girls' Gym, 6 p.m.—Comm. vs. Med.
Fri., Mar. 1, Boys' Gym, 6 p.m.—Arts vs. Theol.
Mon., Mar. 4, Girls' Gym, 5 p.m.—Arts vs. Med.
Tues., Mar. 5, Girls' Gym, 5 p.m.—Comm. vs. Theol.
Wed., Mar. 6, Girls' Gym, 6 p.m.—Arts vs. Eng.
Thurs., Mar. 7, Girls' Gym, 6 p.m.—Med. vs. Theol.
Fri., Mar. 8, Boys' Gym, 6 p.m.—Comm. vs. Eng.
Mon., Mar. 11, Girls' Gym, 5 p.m.—Med. vs. Eng.

MUSIC

(Continued from page two)
The golden glow of this delightful music was splendidly conveyed. Soldom if ever has the Orchestra played the piece with such delicacy and sureness of attack. Holst's ballet music to his opera "The Perfect Fool" proved extremely interesting. The Spirits of Earth performed to a 7-8 rhythm which lent an awkward and uncertain quality to their movements. The Water Sprites called for some fine work on the E strings, and use was made of the liquid combination of celeste and harp. With an astounding display of power the orchestra leapt into the dance of the Spirits of Fire; here the effective use of percussion helped to make a vivid transcription of furious activity. Mr. Clarke missed none of the possibilities of this excellent example of Gustav Holst's invention.

The usual double performance of "Shepherd's Hey" closed the evening. Many there must have been who regretted that the season could be no longer. This concert brings the winter's orchestral prospects to a conclusion, except for the special concert on Wednesday night.

Benefit Programme

THE climax of this year's drive to balance the budget will be reached at midnight on Wednesday, at the special concert to be given in Loew's Theatre. The full Montreal Orchestra, under Douglas Clarke, will present the following programme: "Nut-Oracker Suite," Tchaikowski; "Entrance of the Fauns," Piere; Scherzo, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Prize Song, "The Melstersingers," Wagner; "Handel in the Prison" for two pianos and strings, Persig Ranger; and "Finlandia," by Sibelius.

We wish the committee every success on the financial side.

F. N. G.

Theatre Review

Cinema de Paris

THE Cinema de Paris presents this week, "Le Bossu," a very long and what appears to be a very literal rendering of the novel of the same name,

What's On

TODAY

5.00 p.m. Biological Society. Prof. J. Tait speaks on snakes. Room 21, Biological Building.
5.00 p.m. Dr. Mackenzie on "Prospects in the Northern Lake Area," Chemistry Building.
8.00 p.m. Workshop presents three plays at YMCA.
8.20 p.m. "Alice in Wonderland," in Moyses Hall.
Student Night.
THURSDAY
8.00 p.m. Badminton Club at Union.
8.15 p.m. English Literature Society. Prof. Latham on "Spelling and Pronunciation of English," Strathcona Hall.

NOTICES

MONTREAL HIGH

The Old Boys' Montreal High are holding a Banquet Get-Together, on Saturday night, March 2nd, at the Queen's. Music and entertainment to be provided. Business: The forming of an "Old Boys' Society." Old Boys of Montreal High please contact the Committee for tickets. The Committee:

Rudy Pelus, FL. 9211
Fred Tucker, HA. 2171
Harold Michaels, MA. 7017
Munroe Armitage, HA. 5121

WOMEN STUDENTS OF FIRST YEAR

Attention is called to the fact that the second Hygiene Examination will be given on Monday, March 11th, at 5 p.m., Room 106, R.V.C. Full information concerning this examination is posted in R.V.C. and the Arts Building. Women students of the First Year will please acquaint themselves with the details as given in these notices.

MINING SOCIETY

Dr. G. S. MacKenzie will address the McGill Mining and Metallurgical Society this afternoon at 8:00 o'clock in the lecture theatre of the mining building. His subject will be "Prospects in the Northern Lake Area." Dr. MacKenzie has recently returned from this district and is equipped with the latest information regarding the activities and chances of the new or prospects. The lecture is open to all interested.

BADMINTON CLUB

The McGill Badminton Club will play at the Union on Thursday evening of this week. A full turn-out is urged, as plans are under way for a tournament, and for a match with a local club.

McGILL-OTTAWA GAME

Tickets for the McGill-Ottawa hockey game tomorrow night are on sale again at the Athletic Office. There are no amphitheatre tickets, but 700 tickets for the circle have been obtained. All tickets are for reserved seats.

GLEE CLUB

There will be a very important meeting of the Glee Club at 7.30 in the Ballroom of the Union. New music will be on hand. Do not fail to attend.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

"Alice in Wonderland" is being presented for students tonight in Moyses Hall. Tickets may be obtained backstage in Moyses Hall.

LOST

Whoever pinched a pair of one-buckle black size 9 overthoes from the Redpath Library last Monday and left in return a couple of pieces of shredded rubber is hereby notified that the owner of the former is on his trail. However, if he wishes to avoid public exposure, he'd better hurry up and get in touch with A. G. at once at the Daily Sports Office. If he speedeth, all may yet be forgiven.

DEBATERS '37

Class debaters interested in competing in class debates should see Allan Anderson this week since the first debate is early in March. Leave a note on the board in Bill Gentleman's office.

The starring role, in the hands of Robert Vidain of the Comedie Francaise, gives the actor opportunity for romance of the most flourishing and dashing kind as well as an excellent disguise, though in his case, as in that of most of the characters, we were amazed by the slight change which seventeen years made upon his appearance.

To all those who love the pageant and the commotion of historical fiction we recommend this picture. It tells of a young chevalier of the early eighteenth century who rescues a baby girl and rears her to become his wife, and it is filled with excellent camera shots and thrilling duels.

J. M.

REVUE

CHORUS

Short Chorus will rehearse at 5.00 today in the Union Ballroom.
ACT I SCENE 3
These in this scene will rehearse today at 4.00 in the Union Ballroom.

Summer Courses In European And American Universities — 1935

Announcements and booklets concerning the following summer school courses have been received and may be consulted in the Registrar's Office:

England
London School of Economics and Political Science
France
University of Besancon
University of Poitiers, "Institute de Touraine," Tours
Germany
University of Berlin
University of Heidelberg
Switzerland
University of Lausanne
University of Zurich
United States
Boston University
The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.
The College of the City of New York.

The Registrar has also received a book published by the Inter-University Institute of Italy describing both winter and summer courses offered for foreigners in Italian Universities (Florence, Ravenna, Rome, Faenza, Perugia, Siena, Venice). A copy of this book may be consulted in the Registrar's Office and also at the Library.



TUESDAY

2.00 p.m. The Art of Living, F. E. Peden.
Badminton.
2.45 p.m. Records III, M. E. Binmore.
5.00 p.m. Religion in Modern Thought, R. D. Maclean, 22 Richelieu Pl.

WEDNESDAY

1.30 p.m. Rev. J. King Gordon speaks on "England, Their England," at Strathcona Hall.
2.00 p.m. Badminton.
5.00 p.m. Records I, G. V. Haythorne.

Paint And Varnish Exports In December

Canadian paints went to 22 countries in December. The total value was \$43,712, compared with \$23,868 in

December, 1933. The supply, in the main, went to the United Kingdom, valued at \$17,365, Columbia \$6,950, British South Africa \$4,041, Peru \$2,876, Smaller British West Indies \$2,278, and Trinidad and Tobago \$2,101. Mineral pigments, iron oxides and ochres were valued at \$2,296, compared with \$2,444, while varnishes at 1,957 gallons at \$3,384 showed an increase over December, 1933.

Ganong's

CHOCOLATES and BARS

New Energy in Tempting Palatable Form

If your allowance is not elastic and you have to stretch it — remember there is A 30c LUNCH AT

Murray's

Served between 11.30 and 12.30 at the Murray's branches near Loew's and in the University Tower Building. This luncheon includes coffee. Something different every day.

14 RESTAURANTS
MONTREAL — TORONTO



SUPERSTITION DEFIED!

The
13TH.
EDITION
OF THE
Red & White Revue
OPENS
ON
MARCH 13TH.

Radio Education Of Little Value

Madison, Wis.—Recent experiments conducted by the Harvard psychological laboratory attempting to prove the negligible value of radio education are diametrically opposed to the work of Professor Henry L. Ewbank of the university speech department, who believes in the value of education by radio.

The Harvard experiments proved that students were more receptive to material presented directly than by radio. It was found that the radio has a dulling effect on the higher mental processes of the listeners. The listener is definitely less critical, less analytic, and more passively receptive to a radio address than when he is face to face with the speaker.

Direct Speech Effective
One test showed that listeners solved problems of mental arithmetic more accurately when presented by a speaker in the room than when broadcast. In another test two different stories were read simultaneously, one being broadcast, the other read by a speaker in the room, and the subjects asked to write the story they remembered. Far more of them recalled the story read by the speaker present, although he was not in sight of his audience.

Professor Ewbank, in an interview with the Daily Cardinal, stated that although he never had any doubt as to the greater receptiveness induced by direct presentation he regretted that the authorities at Harvard concluded from their research that radio education is of doubtful value.

Music Taught By Air

Over a period of 15 weeks a series of music lessons was broadcast over the Wisconsin School of the Air to provide vocal instruction for boys and girls in grades five to eight. To test the result of these lessons teachers were invited to send their best students to Madison for a musical festival. Professors Gordon and Dalley, who had charge of the course, were greatly surprised when, after an hour's rehearsal, 400 children participated in a difficult program of music which had been taught during the course.

In another experiment Elmer Siering, grad student in speech, found by testing 100 high school students, that in the presentation of current events, more material was retained when five topics were included than double that number.

Radio Educates Adults

Contrary to expected results it was also found that audiences better retained information presented through a two-speaker dialogue than through dramatization. This was not, however, proved conclusively.

Other tests determined to some degree the rhetorical characteristics of good and bad speeches and limitation of vocabulary for greater effectiveness.

In a state-wide survey it was discovered that a greater number of adult education activities was fulfilled by the radio than by any other medium. Also, popular music was shown to be the overwhelming preference of students.

Fish May Aid In Study Of Tumour

Ithaca, N.Y.—An amazing sort of experiment is being carried on up in the aquarium at Cornell university by Prof. H. D. Reed and Dr. Myron Gordan of the university department of zoology, with a peculiar little fish known as the Mexican killifish. Back in 1931, they noticed that under certain conditions of heredity, the little fish, resembling the American minnow, was attacked by a black, malignant growth, and later made the important discovery that this growth had all the "allent" characteristics and essential composition of the well-known black tumor, melanoma, that has caused so much worry by its inroads on the human body.

Experimentation began immediately, and their first results were published in the American Journal of Cancer. At present, Professor Reed and Dr. Gordan are able to produce this tumor on the killifish at will. They have found that by crossing a spotted fish of one species of this general breed with a plain and unmarked specimen of another species, all the offspring eventually develop the immense black swell which has been identified in every case as one of the fatal tumors upon which the tests are being made. This, backed by complete records of every individual fish extending back through nine or ten generations, has furnished definite proof that this growth, which so closely resembles that found in the human body, behaves in a hereditary way, at least in the case of the killifish.

Professor Reed and Dr. Gordan, while they have not yet reached the stage of actually studying the cure, are gradually uncovering the many obscure facts relative to the nature of this malady in certain types of fish.

STREAMLINED TEMPLES

Streamlining is not the invention of modern engineers; the Aztecs built streamlined temples to Quetzalcoatl, god of the air, according to Dr. George C. Vaillant, curator of Mexican Archaeology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

COLLEGE COMMENT

Attendance At Lectures

IN SOME European universities, the student has the option of attending or not attending classes. It is generally the custom on this continent to have compulsory attendance at lectures. If a student absents himself from class without a sufficient excuse, he is penalized by the professor. Both systems have valuable supporters. The idea is suggested that these two systems represent extremes, and that there might be a happy medium.

In a lecture an idea or a series of ideas is dramatized. In it there is an appeal to the eye as well as to the ear, thereby making an impression upon the mind through two different senses. To a large group of people this two-fold impression is certainly an invaluable one. From the spoken word they obtain a better grasp of the whole problem. From seeing and hearing the lecturer they receive impressions that serve to link the idea more indelibly. When these people read over the matter, they take a definite step forward; they can link together all the ideas on the subject discussed with much greater facility, than if they had depended upon the written word alone. They have been moved to great intellectual activity, more complete understanding, and consequently deeper appreciation. It is apparent that as a general rule students of this type would be better off if they attended all classes.

Are all college students in this class? Perhaps everyone has had experience at one time or another with a lecturer of great emotional, inspirational, and dynamic power. His hearers respond to his flow of ideas and come forth re-iterating his stimulating phrases. But it is conceivable that not everyone will react to even a good lecture in a good manner. Some will feel that the insistence of the lecturer upon the general, the trivial, and the unimportant is an insult to their intelligence, while others will go away uplifted. It is possible that some of the former may be so highly organized that fewer senses are needed to accumulate ideas and to see the philosophical connection between them. They do not need lectures as a good to investigation; they receive their stimulus direct from the printed page. They dislike hearing an individual expressing the truth that is in

him in language that is perhaps less literary than that in books on the subject. They prefer reading about things to hearing about them. Their minds function badly or not at all under the outpouring of words. To compel students of this type to attend classes may be a baneful detriment to their progress. Such students require only the minimum of guidance to enable them to see from all angles the ideas that they have obtained from texts alone.

The subject may be viewed from another aspect. All lecturers are not good lecturers. It is not very probable that a large number of hearers would react in a good way to a bad lecture. A droning lecturer does not possess the drive necessary for stimulating his hearers to thought. In the case of the ostentatious, explosive lecturer results almost entirely negative are obtained, for nothing but stagnant air has been stirred—though in the latter case the reaction depends to a large extent upon the sophistication of the hearers and their susceptibility to circumlocution. The ideal lecturer expresses his ideas coherently and becomes eloquent only when he has something to be eloquent about. His lectures possess weight, and they are delivered in a manner that is not only enthusiastic but also tempered by good judgment. Lectures of this type may furnish powerful motivating forces to the proper hearer.

In view of these considerations it seems reasonable to suppose that regulations governing the attendance at classes in many colleges and universities on this continent could be modified to the advantage of the student. It would perhaps be unwise to withdraw the rule regarding compulsory attendance at those classes where, on account of the nature of the subject treated or by the professor, material is drawn from sources ordinarily inaccessible to the students. But as far as all other subjects are concerned, it would seem just to grant students the privilege of absents themselves, if they so desire, from a minimum number of classes a semester. This privilege could be revoked in the case of particular students where evidence shows that their work suffers on that account.

(XAVIERIAN WEEKLY).

Freshman Psychology

THERE is no such thing as a college freshman. He is a first-year man, if you like, an individual in a new environment, a human being, a rational one, attempting to adjust himself to circumstances which are new and strange to him. But college freshmen as a separate entity distinct from all other college students do not exist.

The psychologist will tell you that the freshman's reaction to this new life is often the incorrect one, for the same reason that your reaction is apt to be peculiar and even a bit "sappy" when you strike the actualities of a real world upon the day of graduation.

To one the debut into college life is as simple as walking around the corner of a well-used thoroughfare. To the next it is a muddled and weird nightmare of Coney Island potpourri.

Now, the major charge brought against practically every offender by the self-designated "campus advocates for proper attitude and friendliness among students" has been, according to responses from freshman participants, "cockiness."

But none of the former freshman rules, which were modified last spring under the more aesthetic term, "freshman traditions," includes the admonition.

"Infant, thou shalt not be 'cocky' no sub." It follows, then, that the self-appointed campus marshals are not disciplining their miscreant charges because they have broken traditions.

They are punishing them because they have failed in their attempt to meet a new situation, and have given outward expression in the form of "cockiness" to that with which they could not cope inwardly.

If these several statements do not provide a bit of sound pabulum for all concerned, it might well be to recall that the only Mountaineer possibility for all-American this year was at one time adjudged to be "cocky" and hasn't entirely outlived the reputation yet.

We might paraphrase Abraham Lincoln to say, "If this be 'cockiness,' then would that all Mountaineers might be 'cocky'."

—DAILY ATHENAEUM.

College Students Ruining Eyesight

Why do we feel like going places and doing things on a bright, sunny day? Because of the psychological effect of adequate, natural light, experts tell us. The sun's light on such a day is equal to 10,000 foot candles, the amount of light which would be shed on a surface one foot away from 10,000 concentrated candles.

And college students burn the midnight oil, using lamps which shed four or five foot candle-light on their books, and wonder why they tire quickly, have headaches, or are unable to concentrate! Forty percent of university students suffer from defective vision.

These facts were brought out by Frederick Brown, lighting expert of the Syracuse Lighting company, in connection with an ad-writing contest, which that company is sponsoring among the advertising classes of the University. The campaign is to introduce a new type reading study lamp which the lighting company is sponsoring.

Man, in his original state, used his eye from dawn to dusk, and went to bed with the sun. He used his eyes as nature intended them to be used, Mr. Brown said, in broad daylight, and under natural conditions. Using them intermittently in hunting, our great, great grandfathers focused their eyes on objects 18 to 20 feet away, taking advantage of parallel vision, the easiest way of using our eyes.

But what happened? Along came Gutenberg and other printers and invented books and gave the process of writing a push. Printing spread, and with it education increased, which called for concentrated study.

So man was forced to read indoors, under artificial light, forcing his eye muscles to converge his optics on a book 18 to 19 inches in front of his face. The result: Eye strain, nervousness, headache, dizzy spells, all caused by abuse of the eyes.

So today we are human seeing machines, Mr. Brown claims. The ditch-digger, working in natural daylight, uses less energy and is less tired at the day's end than the office worker, who uses tremendous amounts of energy forcing his eyes and his mind to concentrate.

The light, the eye and the object are the three parts which comprise man's system of sight. The object, presumably a book or paper, has been improved with the use of better grade inks and papers. Eye specialists correct eye troubles with glasses in cases where people finally reach the state where they have to see a specialist.

Imports Of Rubber

In December

A great change came over the imports of rubber into Canada in December. Formerly almost the entire supply of raw rubber came via the United States, and accordingly, was credited as an import from that country. However, in December the main supply came from the Straits Settlements direct to the Dominion. The amount was 4,192,379 pounds, of the value of \$568,685, while from the United States the amount was 2,168,333 pounds at \$277,287. The total of 6,360,712 pounds, compared with 3,972,000 in December, 1932, and the value was \$844,000, compared with \$301,000.

Amongst the manufacturers of rubber was a large consignment of 175,150 pairs of rubber boots and shoes of the value of \$63,085 from Czechoslovakia; there were 21,306 pairs at \$11,660, from the United Kingdom, 26,481 at \$22,456 from the United States and 748 at \$500 from Japan.

One of the unusual items was 3,315 pairs of rubber heels from Australia. Canada has been a large exporter of rubber heels and is by far the chief contributor of that commodity to the British market.

Dr. Schultz found that teeth lost through disease are more common among some ape species than in some human races.

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Once a lad, on advice of his mother
Handed out sage advice to his brother
Saying, "In cigarettes,
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be dissolved and the penalty for tolerance of all but official opinion has reduced the press to the level of monition.

To appreciate the dangers of such subordination of individual liberty and a workshop of the state amounting almost to a form of idolatry, one must appreciate the fact that nationalism is less of a political party with a definite program than a dangerously romantic movement of sentiment, with the sentiment sublimated in the worship of a leader—be it a Mussolini or a Hitler. This perverted sense of patriotism amounting to blind obedience to one man's will is a highly dangerous situation. Each time Italy's masses proudly flash the Fascist salute, each time the wild cry of "Heil Hitler" leaps hysterically from the throats of Germany's millions, the peace of Europe is overshadowed. Nations with this exaggerated sense of nationalistic patriotism, as malleable as putty in the hands of Herr Hitler or II Duce, would plunge themselves into war upon a moment's notice. All sense of proportion is dimmed when a situation is surveyed through the jaundiced eye of nationalistic intoxication. It is questionable whether any end, even political security, justifies the adoption of dangerous nationalistic policies. —Thee Manitoban

Bank Debts To Individual Accounts

Bank cheques cashed against individual accounts at the branch banks of Canada in 1934 amounted to \$32,867,000,000, as against \$29,981,000,000 in 1933, the gain being 9.6 per cent. As trading on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges showed a decline of about one-third from the levels of the preceding year, this gain in bank debits reflects the acceleration in business operations and the prevailing higher prices. December showed a gain of 22 per cent over December, 1933.

Banking

It is only in recent months that the economic recovery in Canada has had any marked effect on banking conditions. Subsequent to the persistent decline lasting from 1929 to July last, current loans recorded advances in the three months ended October. Declines were again shown in the last two months of the year. The tardiness of the reversal was explained largely by the eagerness of industrialists and agriculturists to relieve themselves of the burden of old debts as soon as conditions permitted, and by the ability of new enterprises to finance their own moderate requirements either out of existing resources or by issues of capital to the public.

The pronounced decline in current loans in the last five years is in contrast to the relative stability of deposit liabilities. Domestic deposits were more than maintained in 1934, the gain in twelve months ended December being \$124,000,000. The surplus of notice deposits over current loans was \$568,000,000 at the end of December, compared with \$472,000,000 on the corresponding date of 1933.

It was in the gain of security holdings that the most striking development of the banking field occurred. The holdings increased sharply during the year, amounting at the end of December to \$966,500,000, the highest point in the history of Canadian banking. Seven of the eight accounts regarded as making up the readily available assets of the banks showed gains over December 1933, resulting in a new high total for quick assets. The amount at the end of the year was no less than \$1,223,000,000, compared with \$1,049,000 on the same date of 1933.

The banking situation is quite changed from that existing in the period of abnormal prosperity culminating in 1929. Abundant opportunities for profit in speculative and business operations at that time led to pronounced expansion in bank credit. The note circulation and bank loans were consequently large, as compared with deposits or metallic reserves. But the subsequent contraction of business and speculation slackened the demand for credit. The fundamental position of the banks was greatly strengthened in the last two years by the reduction in outstanding credit, the relative stability in deposits and the gain in liquid reserves.

Imports Of Farm Implements And Machinery

Imports of farm implements and machinery in December were valued at \$79,000, compared with \$94,000 a year ago. Most of this came from the United States. There were 152 cream separators from Sweden, 47 from the United States and 10 from the United Kingdom. 200 dozen scythes from Sweden and fifty dozen from Austria, 118 fanning mills and corn husking machines from United States, 25 grain-crushers from United States and 20 from Great Britain, 195 dozen spades from the United Kingdom and 65 dozen from United States, and wind-mills at \$2,000 from the United States.

Production Of Toilet Preparations

Production of toilet preparations in Canada in 1933 was valued at \$5,012,000, or about one million dollars less than in 1932. Tooth paste and powders amounted to \$1,282,000. Ontario produced more than half of the total output, Quebec coming second with less than half the Ontario production.



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